PATENT

DOCKET NO.: CARP0015-101 APPLICATION SERIAL NO. 10/692,918

LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

Claim 1 (currently amended) A method for the production of a single heavy chain

antibody in a transgenic non-human mammal comprising the step of expressing a heterologous

VHH heavy chain locus in that mammal specifically in B cells in response to antigen challenge,

wherein the VHH heavy chain locus is integrated into the non-human mammal's genome and

said VHH heavy chain locus comprises:

(a) at least one VHH exon, at least one D exon and at least one J exon,

wherein the VHH exon, the D exon and the J exon are capable of recombining to form VDJ

coding sequence, and wherein the VHH exon comprises a naturally occurring VHH coding

sequence,

(b) a constant heavy chain region comprising at least one Cμ constant heavy

chain gene and at least one of Cγ, Cα, Cε, or Cδ constant heavy chain gene, wherein each of said

constant heavy chain genes, when expressed, does not express a functional CH1 domain,

(c) a locus control region ("LCR") providing for expression of the VHH heavy chain

locus specifically in B cells

said method comprising:

1) immunizing said mammal with an antigen and

2) isolating single heavy chain antibody against said antigen from said mammal.

Claim 2 (canceled)

Claim 3 (canceled)

Claims 4 – 6 (canceled)

Claim 7 (currently amended) The method of claim 1 or 41 wherein the VHH single

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heavy chain locus comprises a camelid VHH, at least one D exon of human origin and at least one J exon of human origin and a constant region of human origin.

Claim 8 (canceled)

Claim 9 (canceled)

Claim 10 (currently amended) The method of claim 1 or [[3]] $\underline{41}$ wherein the constant heavy chain region comprises at least one constant region heavy chain gene which is of non-camelid origin.

Claim 11 (original) A method according to claim 10 wherein at least one constant region heavy chain gene is of human origin.

Claims 12 - 16 (canceled)

Claims 17 -32 (canceled)

Claim 33 (currently amended) The method of claim 1 or 41 wherein the entire VHH single heavy chain locus is of camelid origin

Claim 34 (**previously presented**) The method of claim 3 wherein the camelised VH single heavy chain locus is of human origin.

Claim 35 (previously presented) The method of claim 3 wherein the camelised VH single heavy chain locus is of non-human origin.

Claim 36 (previously presented) The method of claim 3 wherein the camelised VH single heavy chain locus is of camelid origin.

Claims 37 -38 (canceled)

Claim 39 (currently amended) The method according to claim 1 or [[3]] 41 wherein the non-human mammal is a rodent.

Claim 40 (canceled)

Claim 41 (currently amended) A method for the production of a single heavy chain antibody in a transgenic mouse comprising expressing a heterologous VHH heavy chain locus in that mammal said mouse specifically in B cells in response to antigen challenge wherein the VHH heavy chain locus is integrated into the non-human mammal's genome and said VHH heavy chain locus comprises:

- (a) at least one VHH exon, at least one-D exon and at least one-J exon, wherein the VHH exon, the D exon and the J exon are capable of recombining to form VDJ coding sequence, and wherein the VHH exon comprises a naturally occurring VHH coding sequence, and
- (b) a [[a]] constant heavy chain region comprising at least one $C\mu$ constant heavy chain gene and at least one of $C\gamma$, $C\alpha$, $C\epsilon$, or $C\delta$ constant heavy chain gene, wherein each of said at least one constant heavy chain gene, when expressed, does not express a functional CH1 domain,
- (c) a regulatory sequence providing for expression of the VHH heavy chain locus specifically in B cells

said method comprising:

- 1) immunizing said mammal with an antigen and
- 2) isolating single heavy chain antibody against said antigen from said mammal.

Claim 42 (canceled)

Claim 43 (**new**) The method of claim 1 or 41 wherein said antibody is isolated using hybridoma technology.

Claim 44 (new) The method of claim 1 or 41 wherein said antibody comprises a variable region fragment and said variable region fragment is isolated using phage display.